FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

L. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1841. [NO. 1234.]

INTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
EDWARD J. HALE.
0 per annum, if paid in advance; $3
d during the year of subscription; or
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RTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
e for the first, and thirty cents for each suc
ublication. Advertisers are requested to
umber of insertions desired, or they will
ued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
tters to the Editor must be post paid.

H CAROLINA, }
MBERLAND COUNTY. }

ONALLY appeared before the undersign-
a Justice of the Peace in and for the Coun-
id, John Brown, who being duly sworn,
and saith, that on the night of the fifteenth
Pocket Book was stolen from him, contain-
ngst other papers the following Notes, viz:
te for the sum of $350, dated April 30, 1840,
six months after date, to J. Brown, signed
ge McMillan. One other Note, payable to
n. for $110 81, dated July 22, 1840, payable
ths after date, signed by J. E. Patterson;
other Note, payable one day after date, to
n, for $59, dated the latter part of December,
the 1st January, 1840, signed by J. C.
J. BROWN.
n to and subscribed before me, January 20th,
THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.*
The public are cautioned against trading for
e Notes, as payment has been stopped.
J. BROWN.
y 20, 1841. 33-3w

NOTICE.

Subscriber has for sale, two JACKS, which
will sell on favorable terms. The older one
twelve years, and the younger four next
The former is a good foal getter, and both
good form and action, and much above the
n size of Jacks.
JOHN McBRYDE,
Near Centre Church, Robeson County.
19, 1841. 33-t15Mh.

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY.

S INSTITUTION, under the management
the Subscriber, will commence its Spring
on the 1st Wednesday in February, and end
t Tuesday in June. Its Fall Session will
nce the 1st Wednesday in August, and end
last Tuesday in Dec'r. The change in the
ncement of the Fall Session is made to ena-
Students to attend the Commencement at
on College, the last days of July.
rates of Tuition (per Session of five months.)

ading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
glish Grammar and Geography,	8 00
tin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, and the higher branches in English,	10 00

enjoined on all to commit to memory the
r Catechism. A portion of Scripture is read
plained every morning in School, and the
l is opened and closed daily by prayer. Board
lesome fare, such as Students ought to have.
ing Washing and Lodging, is afforded at $6
th, or $30 a Session. No admission for less
half a Session, and payment in advance would
irable.
H. McLAURIN.
January 15, 1841. 33tf

Notice to County Creditors.

L persons having claims against the County of
Cumberland, are requested to file them with the
ty Court Clerk, duly authenticated, on or be-
the 1st day of February, at 12 o'clock.
HENRY ELLIOTT,
DANIEL McDIARMID,
GURDON DEMING.
Committee of Finance.
ayetteville, January 18, 1840.
erolinian please copy 2 weeks.

LANDS FOR SALE.

[BY DECREE IN EQUITY.]

HALL expose for sale, at Auction, at the Court
House in the town of Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock,
M. on Monday the first day of March, 1841, (it
being the first Monday in the month,) the following
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, to-wit:

100 acres of Land, (Sand Hills,)
sidence of the late Robert C. McMaster, 6 and 12
ths credit, interest from the day of sale.
One Lot and Warehouse, on
t street, one-eighth of an acre, one and two years
t, interest from the day of sale.
255 acres of Land on Puppy
k and Black Branch. Terms 6 months credit.
Lot on Robeson street, 82 feet
hes front.
Lot joining the above, on East
of Robeson street. Terms of the two last named
s, 6 and 12 months.
☞ Bond with approved security will be required
every instance.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 19, 1841. 33ts

NEW AGENCY.

HE Subscriber has taken an office one door
North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and
now prepared to attend to the sale of LUMBER
d TIMBER, or any thing in the way of a general
GENCY BUSINESS. He has two large and
venient wharves, with four spacious docks, for
e sale-keeping of Timber, Staves, &c. With these
ilities, and a determination to use every exertion
promote the interest of those who may favour him
th business, he hopes to receive a portion of the
blic patronage.
JOHN HALL.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 28, 1840. 21-tf
Refer to A. Lazarus, Hall, McRae & Co., Wil-
ington, and R. McRae, Fayetteville.

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

10 TIERCES RICE,
30 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 bundles HAY,
10 half barrels BUTTER CRACKERS.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 28, 1840. 30tf

FOR RENT,

MY PLANTATION on Cape Fear River, in
separate parcels to suit individuals. The fen-
ces are entirely new and in good order. On it is an
Orchard of thirteen hundred Morus Multicaulis
trees; also, an Apple Orchard.
JOHN McARN.
December 29, 1840. 30tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted
immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.
C. GODBOLD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

FOR SALE,

2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.
Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of Cumberland, the Subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of the late William Nott. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.
JOHN D. STARR, *Adm'r.*
December 15, 1840. 28tf

ALMANACS FOR 1841.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Crockett's, For sale by
E. J. HALE.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale at his Nurseries in Davidson County, North Carolina, a large assortment of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plumb, Cherry, &c. &c., being a selection of the best American and European Fruits. Also, a fine selection of

ROSES AND DAHLIAS.

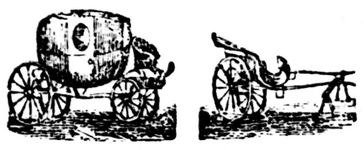
Trees can be delivered at Fayetteville or elsewhere at the usual prices of hauling. Prices are 50 per cent. lower than the same articles can be had in the North. Priced Catalogues sent gratis to all applicants, postage being paid.
CHARLES MOCK.
Lexington, N. C., January 4, 1841. 32-6w

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.
January 11, 1841. 32tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at December term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, in North Carolina, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of the late Rachel Barge, dec'd, gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims against said estate to present them authenticated according to law.
EDWARD W. BARGE, *Executor.*
January 12, 1841. 32-4w



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, AND BUGGIES,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKEYS, (on a new plan) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
JANUARY 1, 1841. 32-6

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, on the 1st day of January, 1841:—

A.—George Allen, 1; John Alvett, 1.
B.—Alexander Brooks, 1; Wm. or Sam'l Bradly, 4; N. Beverly, 2; N. Brown, 1.
C.—George H. Clark, 1; Dr. Stephen D. Cotterel, 1.
D.—Pleasant Douglas, 1; Job Davis; Micajah Downer, 1.
F.—Miss H. M. Flournoy, 1.
G.—Mrs. Ellenor Glass, 1; Jas. H. Grace, 1; Henry Grady, 1.
H.—Levi Hambleton, 1; Peoples Hasty, 1; Christian S. G. Hane, 1; John Hinson, 1; Thos. Hamer, 1; J. R. Hargrave, 1.
J.—John D. Jacob, 1.
K.—Secretary of Kilwening Lodge, 1.
L.—Thos. I. Lockhart, 2; Sherwood Lindsey, 2; Matilda Lisenbury, 1.
M.—Edmund D. Martin, 1; F. A. McRae, 1; Joseph Medly, 1; W. Mask, 1; H. McClennahan, 1.
P.—David Prince, 1.
R.—Reason Rickett, 1.
S.—Dr. E. Sinclair, 1.
T.—Thos. Teal, 1.
W.—Jacob Waynesburg, 2; Samuel Williams, 1; Pearce Walkers, 1; James White, 1; Christopher Walkers, 1; Stephen Williams.

[32] W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

ASHEBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE First Session of this Institution for 1841 will be resumed on the first Monday of February, under the direction of Miss ELIZA H. ROSE, of whose qualifications for the duties of her station, the Trustees have the most ample assurance from the satisfactory manner in which she discharged the duties of the last Session. Parents and Guardians, who may think proper to send their daughters and wards to this School, may rest assured that no pains will be spared in imparting instruction to the pupils, and in forming their manners, so as to enable them to fill with propriety their future stations in society.

The pressure of the times has induced Miss Rose to reduce the prices of Tuition to the following low rate, viz:—

Spelling, Reading, Parley's Geography, Rudiments of Arithmetic,	$6 00
Grammar, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, Sewing, Writing, higher branches of Arithmetic,	7 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Fancy work, &c.,	8 00
Drawing and Painting,	8 00

Boarding can be had in the place for $6 00 per month.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.*
January 7, 1841. 32-4w

At my Auction Store,

OPPOSITE the Lafayette Hotel, will be found for sale the following GOODS:—

2000 bushels Turk's Island SALT,
1500 sacks Liverpool ditto,
150 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix and New Orleans Sugar,
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 bbls. Havana white ditto,
100 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes Iron,
15 crates assorted Crockery,
20 cases Shoes,
25 ditto Hats,
175 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Letter and Cap ditto,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Lead,
10 casks London Porter,
3½ pipes French Brandy,
20 casks Port, Lisbon, and other Wines,
10 bags Pepper and Pimento,
20 M Spanish Cigars,
50 Demijohns,
50 boxes Brown Soap,
50 boxes assorted Candy,

Salmon, Mackerel, Table Salt, Soda Biscuit, Olive Oil, Pickles, Blacking, Snuff, Champaign Wine, Salts, Alum, Cheese, Nutmegs, Mace, Indigo, Madder, Almonds, Raisins, Prunes, Brandy Fruits, with a variety of other Groceries. Also, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
November 2, 1840. 22tf

LAND LAND LAND!

NOW offer for sale a very valuable farm on the Eastern side of Cape Fear River in the county of Bladen, about 16 miles below the Town of Fayetteville, and immediately on the River. There are 760 acres of land (river survey) and 12 acres of back land joining the same. About 250 acres in cultivation the present year, and there are suitable buildings for the convenience of the farm. Persons are requested to examine the same before the crop is housed, as they can then judge properly of its production. It is unnecessary to say it is a first-rate farm, as all will be satisfied of that fact when they see it. Terms will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

JOHN T. GILMORE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 4, 1840. 22-tf

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

For Sale,

PEA NUT SILK WORM EGGS,

PRICE 25 cents a thousand. Purchasers at a distance can have them sent by mail. Apply at this Office.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 15tf
☞ The Pea Nut Silk Worms are among the most valuable varieties. They consume less food than the common kinds. Their cocoons are remarkably firm and contain an unusual quantity of silk. The eggs advertised above are from a lot of eggs imported this season, that cost one dollar a thousand.

NOTICE.

AT the November Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, the Subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Joshua Craddock, deceased. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to settle the same without delay; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
A. MONK, *Adm'r.*
Sampson County, Nov. 16, 1840. 32-6w

FOR SALE.

A TEAM OF MULES.
Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.
October 6, 1840. 18tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.
Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

VALUABLE NEGROES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, all those Negroes which belonged to the Estate of the late Peter J. Mallett, and to the late concern of C. & P. Mallett.
C. P. MALLETT.
Dec. 1, 1840. 26-*tf.*

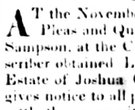
NOTICE.

THE late Firm of Nott & Starr being dissolved by the death of Mr. William Nott, of said firm, Notice is hereby given by the Subscriber, as Surviving Partner, to all persons having claims against the said firm, to present them for payment; and to all persons indebted to them, whose notes and accounts are due, that immediate payment is required, as the business of the firm must now be closed according to Law.
JOHN D. STARR,
Surviving Partner.
Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-tf

25,000 Cypress Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf

LOOK HERE!



THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,
All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.
JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Cornicing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her.
J. E. P.
November 2, 1840. 22tf

AMERICAN ALMANAC—1841.

ALSO, Boston Book; Mercides, a Romance of the days of Columbus, by Cooper; The Budget of the Bubble Family, by Lady Bulwer; The Remember Me; The Table of the Lord; Missouri Harmony; and a variety of School Books. Just rec'd.
Dec. 16. E. J. HALE.

LAND SALE.

BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY,

I WILL sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 1st day of February next, the following valuable REAL ESTATE, viz:

1 Lot, with its improvements, on Hay Street, joining Baxter's.
1 Lot, improved, on Hillsborough Street, joining Carmon's.
1 do., unimproved, joining Carmon's.
850 acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining L. D. Henry, John Huske, and others.

The above lots will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bonds, with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1840. 28-ts.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.
H. LEETE.
Green Street.
November 19, 1839. 72tf

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and STATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.
E. J. HALE.
October 5, 1840.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Wright Thornton, Ambrose Ingram and wife Sarah Jane, are not inhabitants of this State, the Subscriber has qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Benjamin Thornton, deceased, and hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.
WHITFIELD THORNTON, *Adm'r.*
Sampson County, Nov. 24, 1840. 26-3m

STOVES AND STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and offers for sale, the largest assortment of

STOVES

Ever before offered in the State, consisting of Box-Stoves; Six, Seven and Nine Plate Stoves; Boiling, Baking and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns; Church Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court and School Houses, Manufactories, &c., assorted, from 18 to 36 inches in length.

—ALSO—

PIPE and Fire-place FRANKLINS, with an assortment of STOVE PIPE and ELBOWS, together with a large and very general assortment of JAPANNED and PLAIN TIN WARE, at wholesale and retail, all of which he will sell on the best terms.

☞ He still continues to manufacture every article in the Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware line, at the shortest notice.
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1840. 27-2m.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and offers for sale on the most favorable terms, Bolt and Sheet Copper; Copper Bottoms and Rivets; Tin Plate, IX and extra sizes; Iron Wire, assorted from No. 1 to 21; Binding and Brass Wire; Sheet Brass; Sheet Zinc; Spelter and Spelter Solder; Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead; Lead Pipe, assorted sizes; American, Russia and English Sheet Iron; Sheet Steel, suitable for Cotton Gin Manufacturers; Naylor's best Cast Steel, assorted sizes; Band Iron, from 1 to 4 inches wide; Hoop Iron, assorted widths; Round and Square Iron; Horse Shoe Nails; Horse Nail and Spike Rods; best Philadelphia Mill Saws; Spades, Shovel and Manure Forks; Hunt's Cast Steel Axes; Broad Axes and Hatchets; Spear's, Greaves' and Redfern's flat bastard Mill Saw Files; 2d Cut and smooth Files; Horse Rasps; Wood and Cabinet Rasps; round, half round, square and Saw Files; Scale Beams and Patent Balances, to weigh from 250 to 1500 lbs.; Nests Weights, ½ oz. to 4 lbs., 7, 14 and 28 lb. Iron Ring Weights; English Coffee and Corn Mills; Tailor's and Sad Irons; Clark's Butt and Broad Hinges; Hook and Plate Hinges; Brass and Table Hinges; H. L. T. and Chest Hinges; James's superior Wood Screws, all Nos. from ¾ to 3 inches long; Cut and Wrought Nails, Spikes, and Finishing Nails and Brads; Carpenters' patent Door Locks; Mortice, Rim and Plate Locks; Closet, Cupboard, Chest, Desk and Till Locks; Stanley's improved Plate Locks; Latches and Ketches; Patent Window Shutter Fastenings; Door Springs; Hooks and Staples; Bolts, flat round and square, from 3 to 14 inches; Cut Tacks and Brads; German and Cast Steel Hand Saws; Key hole and Iron back Saws; Cast Steel Billet or Web Saws, for wood; Sulkey, Gig and Barouche Springs; Patent Axels; Lamps; Plated and Brass Bands and Dash Irons; Patent Leather; Copal Coach body Varnish; best Glue; Malable Castings and Bolts; Patent Malable Axel Skeins and Boxes; Carpenters' and Millwrights' Chisels and Augers; Braces and Bits; Sets Spur Auger Bits; with a general assortment of Carpenters' Tools.

—ALSO—

House Furnishing articles, consisting in part of—Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Wire Fenders; Astral Lamps and Shades; Reading and Japp'd Lamps; Copper Bronzed and Planished Tin Coffee Urns, Biggins, and Egg Boilers, Copper composition; Sheet Iron and Tin Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Jelly and Pudding Moulds; Pastry and Tartlet Cutters; Waiters; Dinner and Dessert Knives and Forks; Fancy and Plain Bellows; Dust and Crumb Brushes; Hearth Brushes; Balance Balls and Pullies for Lamps; Mincing and Cook's Knives; Brass Chamber and Table Candlesticks; Iron and Copper Chafingdishes; together with a general assortment of House Keeping articles, with every article in the Japanned and Plain Tin Ware line, which he will sell on the most favorable terms.
JAMES MARTINE.
December 7, 1840. 27-3m

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

400 sacks LIVERPOOL SALT,

large size, afloat, and

50 casks Thomastown LIME,

in good order and fresh, now landing, and for sale by
BEVERLY ROSE.
Fayetteville, Jan. 13, 1841. 32-3w

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence the 11th of January. Tuition as formerly.
J. M. LOVEJOY.
January 6, 1841. 31-6w.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, } NORTH CAROLINA. }

John C. Atkins, Ex'r of Henry Delamothe, dec'd, *vs.*
Francis J. Kron and wife, and others.

ORIGINAL BILL, in Equity, filed at September Term, 1840, in the County of Montgomery.

ORDERED, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for Maria Jane Angelica Quenet, Sophia Caroline Forestin, Susan Louisa Forestin, Elizabeth Sophia Forestin, John Henri Forestin, Melanie Forestin, Jane Frances Eleonora Forestin, and Caroline Julia Forestin, who reside beyond the limits of this State, to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the 1st Monday of March, 1841, and plead, answer or demur to the foregoing Bill, filed by the Executor of Henry Delamothe, deceased, to give construction to the Will and to ascertain the rights of the claimants, or the Bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and be heard ex parte.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Lawrenceville, the first Monday in September, 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.
[32] JAS. L. GAINES, *C. M. E.*

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1840.
King Bevin *vs.* William Bevin.
Original Attachment levied on the half of 800 acres on Colly Swamp.

IT appearing to this Court, that the Defendant is an inhabitant of another State, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said William Bevin to make his personal appearance at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 1st Monday in February next, then and there to appear and replevy, or the Land levied on will be condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk, at Office, the 1st Monday in Nov. 1840.
[31] DAVID LEWIS, *Clerk.*

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA, December 17, 1840.

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to report to this General Assembly, the whole amount of property received by the University of North Carolina, from its establishment, in 1789, to this time, designating what kind of property received, whether of money, personal or real estate, from what source received, whether by subscription, legacy, donation or otherwise; and particularly, what amount and description of property received under the second section of said act, giving to said University all the property that has heretofore, or shall hereafter escheat to the State; and the expense incurred, and to whom paid, in managing, selling and collecting the funds arising therefrom; the number and condition of the buildings erected; the number of Professors; and whether any addition is required to either; also, the amount of property or funds belonging to the University at this time."

MESSAGE.

To the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

In compliance with the request contained in the foregoing Resolution, I have the honor to communicate the result of a hasty review of the wide field of inquiry proposed to me. The minute and laborious investigation which would be indispensable to the accurate ascertainment of all the facts to which my attention has been directed, would require the exclusive devotion of a much longer period of time to this object, than the unexpired portion of my term of service.

The forty-first section of the Constitution of the State, adopted on the 18th December, 1776, declares, "that a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and [that] all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities."

The situation of the country rendered immediate obedience to this constitutional requisition impossible. The history of that eventful period, however, exhibits abundant evidence that the great men who then controlled the destinies of the State, had no disposition to evade or delay a compliance with this obligation.

The Constitution of the United States was adopted by North Carolina on the 21st Nov. 1789; and "the University of North Carolina" was incorporated on the 11th day of the following month.

The act of incorporation declares "that in all well regulated governments, it is the indispensable duty of every Legislature to consult the happiness of a rising generation, and endeavor to fit them for an honorable discharge of the social duties of life, by paying the strictest attention to their education; and that a University supported by permanent funds, and well endowed, will have the most direct tendency to answer this purpose."

A supplemental act, passed at the same session, endowed the Institution, with all the arrearages due the State, from receiving officers of the present and late governments, up to the 1st day of January, 1783; and with all the property that had theretofore, or should thereafter, escheat to the State.

By other statutes, grants of certain confiscated estates were made; and by an act passed in 1809, all moneys remaining in the hands of executors and administrators, unclaimed by legatees or next of kin, and debts due to the State up to December, 1799, were vested in the Trustees. In 1803, two Lotteries were drawn in aid of the University, under the authority of the General Assembly, from which the sum of $5,080 80 cts. appears to have been realized.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held in Fayetteville, on the 15th November, 1790. Immediately after the organization of the Board, Mr. Jas. Hogg presented a deed from Benjamin Smith, Esq., of Brunswick, subsequently Governor of this State, conveying to the University twenty thousand acres of land.

The Board of Trustees, at this meeting, adopted energetic measures to obtain donations from the friends of education throughout the State, and to realize the greatest amount of benefit from the endowment, by the collection of the public claims transferred to the Institution, and by securing and disposing of escheated estates. The anticipated degree of success was not realized from either of these sources; and but for the timely aid afforded by the Legislature, in the grant of a loan of $10,000, in December, 1791, the wise and patriotic designs of the framers of our State Constitution must have been indefinitely postponed.

On the 3rd August, 1792, more than two years and a half after the charter was granted, the entire amount of property held by this Institution, consisted of the sum of $2,706 41, invested in the funded debt of the United States; $423 84 cash; subscriptions payable in five equal annual instalments, amounting to $200; lands in Orange county, yielding an annual rent of $33; and the lands before mentioned, given by Gov. Smith, which were at that time, and for more than twenty years thereafter in the occupancy of the Chickasaw Indians.

The loan of $10,000, granted by the State in 1791, was subsequently converted into a gift; and since that donation, no direct advancement has at any time been made from the Public Treasury. The grant of confiscated estates was revoked in 1804; the donation of arrearages and debts due to the State, proved nearly unproductive; and with these exceptions, "this great and useful school was established and has been supported, since the 12th February, 1795, until the present time, by funds derived from *escheated estates*, and the donations of beneficent and patriotic individuals, influenced by a zeal for the morals, learning and liberties of the State."

It is impossible, as has already been intimated, to ascertain and designate, at present, the various kinds of property received by the Trustees since 1789; the sources from whence received, "whether by subscription, legacy, donation or otherwise; and particularly, the amount and description" of all the property that has escheated to the Institution, during a period of more than half a century, together with the whole "expense incurred, and to whom paid, in managing, selling, and collecting the funds arising therefrom." Much of the information desired, would be alike useful and interesting; and I have the pleasure to state, that at a meeting of the Trustees, on the 19th inst., the proper measures were adopted to have these facts ascertained at the earliest period practicable.

It would be a grateful task to trace, and put upon record, all the sources from which the revenues of the Institution have been derived. It is due to the memory of the enlightened and patriotic dead, and might operate as a powerful and worthy incitement to the living.

The various sources of public patronage have been already indicated. The largest donations received from individuals, were the conveyance before mentioned, of 20,000 acres of land, by Gov. Smith; the devise of 13,000 acres of valuable land, by the late Maj. Charles Gerard; and the gift, by Gen. Thomas Person, of Granville, of $1,025 in cash, in April, 1796. The benefactions of the two latter gentlemen have been appropriately commemorated, by connecting their names with the Public Halls of the Institution.

Shortly after the selection of Chapel Hill as the seat of the University, twelve individuals residing in the vicinity, conveyed to the Trustees, for no other consideration than that of enlightened patriotism, 1392 acres, including all the real estate at present held by the corporation.

Many of the early donations were very small; but the aggregate number indicates the general interest which the Institution excited throughout the community; and the slightest attention to the list of benefactions will show, that the spirit of munificence has not expanded with the increasing wealth and population of the State.

In 1802, the ladies of Raleigh presented a pair of globes, with a compass; and in 1804, the ladies of Newbern a quadrant, "the best they could procure," as an evidence that the "sex could never be indifferent to the promotion of science, connected as it is with the virtues that impart civility to manners and refinement to life."

The earliest contributions to the Library were made by the late Judge Williams, James Reid, Esq., of Wilmington; Gen. William R. Davie, of Halifax; and David Kerr, Esq., of Chapel Hill, in 1795. By the late Richard Bennehan, Esq., of Orange; Abraham Hodge, Esq., of Halifax; the Centre Benevolent Society of Iredell; and Francis N. W. Burton, Esq., now of Murfreesborough, Tenn., in 1796. By the late William Henry Hill, Esq., and Edward Jones, Esq., of Wilmington; and Joseph P. Gautier, of Bladen, in 1797. By the late Governor Davie, of Halifax; and Joseph B. Hill, Esq., in 1799—and by General Calvin Jones, in 1800.

The aggregate amount of receipts into the Treasury of the University, from the 15th November, 1790, to 20th November, 1840, is composed of the following items, viz:

From the sales of lands in Tennessee, acquired under the laws regulating escheats, and of 33,000 acres acquired by donation and devise,		$195,294 82½
" The sales of lots in Chapel Hill, and other lands in N. Carolina,	13,526 00	
" Profits on two lotteries,	5 080 80	
" Donation from the State,	10,000 00	
" Subscriptions obtained in 1796, viz: in Hillsborough Dist., $1,717 40—Halifax Dist., $1,608—Newbern Dist., $950—Fayetteville Dist., $190—Wilmington Dist., $2,022	7 684 40	
" Dividends on Bank Stock,	33 028 50	
" Tuition fees since July, 1804,	111,581 91	
" Subscriptions obtained by Doct. Caldwell, in 1809 and 1810,	10,535 00	
" *All other sources—escheats in N. C.—balances unclaimed in the hands of executors and administrators—arrearages, interest, confiscated estates, subscriptions, &c.,	134 066 99	
		$520,782 42½

The endowment of the University consists, at the present time, of about nine hundred acres of land, nearly surrounding the village of Chapel Hill, including the grounds on which the College edifices and the residences of The Faculty are situated.

The College buildings are five in number, constructed of brick, and in good repair.

The centre (known as the south) building, is three stories high above the basement story, 117 feet in length, and fifty feet in width, exclusive of the projection.

The east and west wings are three stories high, 96 feet seven inches long, and forty feet one and a half inches wide.

In addition to the Library, Laboratory, Philosophical Chamber, the two halls appropriated to the Literary Societies, and three recitation rooms, these edifices contain sixty-five dormitories, 18 feet in length and 16 feet in width, affording comfortable accommodations to one hundred and thirty students.

Person and Gerard Halls are smaller structures, devoted to the public exercises of the institution and to Divine Worship.

* This item, made up from a hasty examination of a variety of accounts, stated by different persons, at different times, and extending through a period of fifty years, may, and probably will be found inaccurate, when an opportunity is afforded for careful computation.

The Steward's Hall is a plain framed building, pretty well suited to the purposes for which it was designed.

The Professors' houses are structures of a similar character, sufficiently neat and comfortable, but neither of them in a very good state of repair.

The lands and edifices, chemical and philosophical apparatus, mineralogical and geological cabinets, and library, may be fairly estimated at	$115.000 00
1,000 shares of stock in the Bank of the State of North Carolina,	100.000 00
Various bonds, supposed to be entirely secure, about	35,000 00
Aggregate,	$250.000 00

The Faculty is composed of

1. The President, who is Professor of National and Constitutional Law.
2. A Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology.
3. A Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.
4. A Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.
5. A Professor of the Greek Language and Literature.
6. A Professor of Rhetoric and Logic.
7. A Professor of the French Language and Literature.
8. A Tutor of Ancient Languages.
9. A Tutor of Mathematics.

The Faculty, as at present organized, consists of the same number of individuals that constituted it in 1827, while the number of students has more than doubled. The system of instruction at present, is believed nevertheless, to be very efficient; and that a still greater necessity exists for another edifice, and increase of the library, than for addition to the numerical strength of the academic corps.

The proposed edifice should contain more commodious halls for the two Literary Societies than those they now occupy; a library; and much more extensive and conveniently arranged lecture rooms, and recitation halls, than those in use. These important improvements, however, cannot be effected, unless a succe-sful appeal can be made to individual Legislative munificence.

The Report of the Treasurer of the Trustees exhibits a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures during the collegiate year. It will be perceived that the receipts some what exceed the expenditures. The amount of tuition fees has been greater during the past, than in any preceding year, and greater than can reasonably be anticipated for the future.

The Faculty are authorised, in all cases, where the applicant is a native of the State, sustains a fair moral character, and possesses the requisite mental endowments, natural and acquired, to admit him into any class in the institution, without charge, either for tuition or room rent.

Ten young men availed themselves of this liberal provision, during the past, and quite as great a number in each of the three preceding years.

The privilege might be extended to a much greater number, but for the want of dormitories. Thirty students were compelled, during the last session, to seek accommodation in the village. The proposition of the Trustees, which has been so long before the public, to instruct gratuitously any number of indigent young men, who are natives of the State, and for whom dormitories may be provided, would seem to appeal, with a force not easily to be resisted, to those whose peculiar duty it is to provide instruction at low prices, and to promote all useful learning at the University.

I cannot close this communication without congratulating the General Assembly upon the high character which this institution has sustained, at home and abroad, and the uniform and liberal support it has received, throughout almost the entire period of its history.

The subjoined table exhibits the number of students whose names are to be found upon the records, during the first session of each collegiate year since 1804. The whole number of matriculates was, in most instances, considerably greater. The average number for the last twenty years, will, it is believed, be found to exceed that of any similar institution in the southern or western States.

EDW'D B. DUDLEY.

Executive Office, Dec. 22, 1840.

TABLE.

Year.....	Matriculates.....	Graduates.....	Year.....	Matriculates.....	Graduates.....
*1798		6	1820	127	25
1799		10	1821	146	30
1800		3	1822	165	28
1801		9	1823	173	27
1802		3	1824	157	24
1803		3	1825	122	39
1804	60	6	1826	112	19
1805	57	3	1827	76	32
1806	67	4	1828	85	11
1807	40	6	1829	81	14
1808	46	13	1830	83	14
1809	36	10	1831	107	15
1810	61	3	1832	104	23
1811	54	1	1833	109	13
1812	57	10	1834	101	13
1813	97	14	1835	104	15
1814	80	16	1836	89	19
1815	83	18	1837	142	9
1816	92	15	1838	164	19
1817	108	10	1839	160	13
1818	120	14	1840	171	31
1819	129	11			
			Aggregate,		631

*The number of Matriculates for the years previous to the organization of the Faculty by the appointment of a President, has not yet been accurately ascertained. The late Rev. Joseph Caldwell, D. D. was first President of the University, was appointed to that office 11th July, 1804. He had been principal Professor during the four preceding years, and Professor of Mathematics since 1st Nov. 1796.

The institution was first opened for the reception of Students, on the 13th of February, 1795. The aggregate number of Matriculates has been at least double that of the Graduates.

An honorable Example.—The following we find in the Maysville Eagle. It is related of Mr. Craddock, a member of the Kentucky Senate from the counties of Hardin and Meade:

"Sir, (said Mr. C.) what I have said here to-day has been said in a rough way, and, if it has wounded my Senator, I hope he will attribute it to no unkind feelings, but to my want of the polish of education. Sir, your Superintendent of Common Schools has said that there are many men of family in this Commonwealth who can neither read nor write, and it is but too true. My *own* marriage bond has my *mark* to it; and my son, who now sits in the other House, was a stout boy when I learned to write."

[Mr. C. is now not only a respectable Senator, but a good lawyer. What more need be said in his praise?]

Close Running.—Three cities in Ohio have nearly the same population. The census of Columbus is 6,048; Dayton, 6,067; and Cleveland, 6,071. The run among the three was close for the rank of the second city in the State.

A singular Fact.—Men who stutter and stammer are often met with, but who ever heard of a female afflicted with an impediment in her speech?

'In joining contrasts lieth love's delights.'—A few evenings since, in West Feliciana, Louisiana, a Mr. Tomb, about 25 years of age, espoused a Mrs. Butler, who had arrived at the matronly age of 65. It is quite natural that Mrs. Butler, at her age, should think of hastening to the *Tombs*.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

MONDAY, January 11.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Winston presented the following Protest:

I protest against the passage of an act, entitled "An Act in favor of the Princess Ann and Kempville Canal Companies," because the bill gives exclusive power to certain persons in this State to navigate the Currituck Sound, the said Sound communicating with the Ocean. A State cannot give exclusive power to any corporation or natural person to navigate any water, which can be used for the purposes of Commerce with other States, it being contrary to the third clause of the eighth section of the first Article of the Constitution of the United States; which provides that Congress shall have power &c. to regulate Commerce with Foreign Nations and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

PATRICK H. WINSTON.

An engrossed bill was received from the Senate, entitled "A bill to secure the State against any and every liability incurred for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and for the relief of the same." The bill was read the first and second time. It was opposed by Messrs. Cardwell and Gunther, but passed by Yeas and Nays, as follows, viz.

YEAS—Messrs. Barringer, Boyden, Brannock, Brower, Brummell, Bryan, Burns, J. P. Caldwell, Chambers, Clegg, J. W. Covington, J. M. Covington, Doak, Eaton, Farrow, Flemming, Franklin, J. R. Gilliam, D. A. Graham, J. Graham, Grendy, Gray, Guthrie, Hill, Howerton, Jefferson, H. C. Jones, C. Jones, Keener, Mangum, Massey, Mendenhall, E. P. Miller, Mills, Morris, Murchison, McCleese, McClenahan, McLaughlin, McLaurin, McMillan, Paine, Patton, Pemberton, Proctor, Reed, Roberds, Siler, Thompson, Whitehurst, J. O. K. Williams, F. Williams and Winston—53.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Bonnerman, J. Barnes, Boyd, Brogden, Caldwell, Dickson, Ennett, Foreman, Gee, Graves, Gunther, Henry, Huggins, Hyman, Jarvis, Joiner, J. B. Jones, R. Jones, Kerr, Killian, J. W. Lane, J. T. Miller, Monday, Monroe, Patterson, Pope, Powell, Razor, Russell, Smith, Stallings, J. W. Taylor, Ford Taylor, Tomlinson, Wadsworth, S. Walker, J. Walker, Ziglar—42.

TUESDAY, January 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Cardwell, a Message was sent to the Senate, informing them that the House, having got through with all its business was ready to adjourn *sine die*. A Message having been received from the Senate, in return, stating their readiness also to adjourn, Mr. Reid presented the following Resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the thanks of the House are due and are hereby respectfully tendered to Robert B. Gilliam Esq. for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of the chair.

Whereupon the Speaker returned his thanks to the House, in a very neat and appropriate address; and

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

MR. HILL'S LAND RESOLUTIONS.

We subjoin the Resolutions adopted by our Legislature, on the subject of the Public Domain. They are short, but cover the whole ground.

WHEREAS, we believe that each of the U. States being a party to the national compact, possess an interest in the Public Domain proportioned to the Federal population of each, or, in the terms of the compact, according to the usual respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure; and we see with regret that by the introduction of bills called "Preemption Bills," "Graduation Bills," and other measures into the Congress of the United States, manifest injustice is intended to the older members of the confederacy:

Be it therefore Resolved, That this General Assembly do condemn in the most decided manner any act by the Congress of the United States, whatever title it may bear, which contemplates a disposition of the proceeds of the Public Lands, otherwise than as set forth in the deeds of cession from the several States.

Resolved further, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a bill directing the division of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Domain among the States in an equitable ratio, to be used by the States for Internal Improvement, Education, or any other purpose, as may be deemed expedient by the several States receiving said distribution.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective bodies.

GOV. MOREHEAD'S INAUGURAL.

We lay this document before our readers this week, and we think when they have perused it, they will agree with us in characterizing it as the puny production of a *little* mind. Our limits will not allow an extended view of it now. Nor is it necessary; for merit it has none save its brevity, and its defects will be readily detected without our aid.

The editor of the "Lincolnton Republican," from which paper the foregoing extract is taken, must, indeed, have "opties keen." We have hardly ever known an effort which so satisfied all parties, as this same Inaugural. We have heard it lauded to the skies by prominent members of the party to which the "Republican" belongs, as dignified in character, moderate in tone, and chaste in composition. The Editor's denunciation is so wholesale, that we are tempted to believe he reviewed the Address before reading it. He must be a lineal descendant of him who wrote

"I do not like thee, Doctor Fell,
"The reason why, I cannot tell,
"But this one thing, I know full well,
"I do not like thee, Doctor Fell."

Raleigh Register.

Health of the City.—We have frequently had occasion to notice the extreme healthiness of this City, and to express the opinion that it would compare advantageously, in this regard, with any place of like population in the Union. Having just had an opportunity of examining the bill of mortality for the year, ending the 15th inst. we find that there were only 53 deaths in this City, during that whole period. Of these 17 were White—12 Adults and 5 Children. The residue were blacks, and the greater proportion of them children.—*Ib.*

☞ Mr. Green Hill, of this City, has been appointed by the Heads of Department, Superintendant of Public Buildings. *Ib.*

There are two reasons why we don't trust a man,—one, because we don't know him; and the other, because we do.

SPEECH OF Mr. GRAHAM of N. C.

On the Pre-Emption Bill.

Mr. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, rose and said that he had originally entertained no design to participate in this discussion. Those whom he represented (so far as he had ascertained their wishes) were generally opposed to the policy of pre-emptions, and he himself, concurring in that opinion, had intended to content himself with a silent vote, but for certain doctrines which had been advanced and facts stated in the progress of the debate. The bill would have been far less objectionable to him had the amendment prevailed which was offered by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) limiting the bounties which it proposed to confer to American citizens, and excluding unnaturalized foreigners. But, in resisting this amendment, the distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. Wright) had contended that any one of the States had the right to confer the elective franchise on foreigners without naturalization, according to the laws of the United States, and thus enable them to vote in elections under this Government; and the honorable Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Young,) who has just taken his seat, had stated that this doctrine was actually carried out in practice in his State, for that there aliens had voted after a residence of six months. It was upon this subject Mr. G. had risen to say a few words. He could not but regard such a doctrine as directly in the teeth of the Constitution of the United States. The honorable Senator from New York (Mr. Wright) understands this power to belong to a State by reason of the general provision in the Constitution that members of the House of Representatives and the President are directed to be chosen by the People of the several States, and that "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." It was unnecessary for Mr. G. to remind one who showed himself so familiar with such subjects, of the ordinary rule of interpretation, that all parts of the instrument must be looked to in giving it a construction, and that general words were oftentimes controlled by particular provisions. The section of the Constitution immediately preceding that referred to by the Senator from New York was equally general in its terms: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." If we look no further than this clause, the Senate and House of Representatives can make laws without tenderance or concurrence from any other department of the Government. The words are as comprehensive as any that our language can afford. But in the subsequent parts of the Constitution we learn that no act of Congress shall become a law unless it receive the approbation of the President, except in cases which need not now be mentioned. Finding this first and broadest declaration of the Constitution qualified and restrained by subsequent provisions, our surprise will be the less if we discover that that relied on for the support of the power in question is subject to a like qualification. Let us, in passing, inquire who are "the people of the several States" by whom Representatives, &c. are to be chosen? Who are the people of Kentucky, among whom you, sir, reside? Who are the people of New York? Does any one understand them to include unnaturalized aliens, owing allegiance to foreign Governments, and bound to cleave to them in the event of a controversy with our own? But suppose that by the generality of these words they were embraced. The Constitution elsewhere, in express terms gives to Congress the power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," and Congress has exercised that power by prescribing the rule. From its very nature, it cannot be concurrently exercised by the General Government and the States. There cannot, in the nature of things, be a uniform rule throughout the United States, and yet different rules in different States. But it is asked by the Senator from New York, (Mr. Wright,) shall Congress prescribe the qualifications of voters in the States? By no means. Congress cannot prescribe any qualifications for electors in the States who are native born or naturalized citizens; and even in the case of a foreigner they cannot prescribe to him qualifications *as an elector*, properly so called, but they prescribe the means by which a disqualification under which he labors may be removed, and such disqualification can be removed by no other authority. This construction of the Constitution conflicts with no just rights of the States; on the contrary, the rights of all the others are grossly violated by any one of them undertaking to naturalize aliens in any other mode than that agreed upon in the Constitution of the United States. The States, by the Constitution, have entered into certain stipulations with each other, which none of them can in good faith violate. Some of these are of a positive character, such as that they will deliver up fugitives from justice, and fugitive slaves and servants. Others are negative, such as that they will abstain from the exercise of powers themselves which they have delegated exclusively to the General Government. To refuse to execute the former is a crime of omission; to attempt the exercise of the latter is a crime of commission; both alike injurious to the other States. When, therefore, a State admits foreigners to political rights, affecting the action of this Government, without naturalization, she violates the covenants of the Constitution and does injury to her sister States.

Such (said Mr. G.) is my reading of the Constitution. How stands the question upon authority? I believe that all interpreters of the Constitution agree that the States have alienated exclusive powers of legislation to this Government in three cases only: 1st. Where the Constitution, in express terms, granted an exclusive authority to the Union. 2d. Where it granted, in one instance, an authority to the Union, and in another prohibited the States from exercising the like authority. And 3d. Where it granted an authority to the Union, to which a similar authority in the States would be absolutely repugnant and contradictory. And it is a little remarkable that all the commentators on the Constitution, from Mr. Madison down—at least as far as I am informed—have selected this very power of naturalization as an illustration of the third class of these cases. In the Constitution of the State which I have the honor in part to represent—and but for this fact Mr. G. would not now have obtruded himself on the notice of the Senate—as adopted in 1776, there is this clause: "Sec. 40. That every foreigner who comes to settle in this State, having first taken an oath of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means hold, acquire, and transfer land or other real estate: *and, after one year's residence, shall be deemed a free citizen.*" Under this section, foreigners, by taking an oath of allegiance to the State, may yet acquire, hold, and transfer lands; but, in the fulfillment of her duties to the Union—and Mr. G. trusted she had fulfilled them all—North Carolina, by her constituted authorities, both legislative and judicial, had uniformly admitted that, by her adoption of the Federal Constitution, and the passage of naturalization laws by Congress, the latter clause of the section just quoted was abrogated; and that foreigners could become citizens only according to the uniform rule established by Congress. And Mr. G. appealed to honorable Senators if it was just towards her, and the other States of the Union who put a like construction on the Constitution, that other members of the Confederacy should adopt a different rule of naturalization. When the Constitution was adopted, it was declared to be intended to secure "the blessings of liberty to the People of the United States and their posterity." Aliens were no parties to it. But a provision was inserted by which Congress might admit them to become parties, and to share in its blessings. The Constitution was brought into existence mainly to regulate our foreign relations. To Congress had been given the power to make peace and war with other nations, and there appeared to be a propriety in giving it also the power of determining upon what conditions the people of those nations should be admitted to share with us in the privilege of deciding on the question of peace and war with their native countries.

But (said Mr. G.) the States have agreed by the Constitution to distribute their relative power in the other branch of Congress, and in the election of a Chief Magistrate, according to the respective numbers of their people; and, so long as those numbers depend on the natural course of increase, or on the inducements which might be held out for emigration from one State of the Union to another, the struggle for power among themselves was one of fair and honorable competition. But, sir, I deny that in such a contest any State has a right to invoke as allies unnaturalized foreigners. This is a subject of vast magnitude, to which I desire to call the special attention of Congress and the country. There is shortly to be a new distribution of power, according to the census recently taken of the People of the United States. Sir, I protest against aliens being enumerated, against any State acquiring members of the House of Representatives, or votes in the Presidential election, by considering aliens, not naturalized, as a part of "the people" of such States. This is an unconstitutional mode of acquiring power, which, if tolerated, would subvert one of the first principles of our Confederacy. And, with proper deference to the opinions of others, I cannot conceive a more gross violation of the Constitution, a more clear usurpation of power, than for a State to annul or dispense with the laws of naturalization, and swell its own importance and weight in the Union by the aid of aliens owing no allegiance to this country, but bound by the highest obligations to take up arms against it in the event of war with their own sovereign. Such an injury is the more grevious because it operates not so much against this Government as against the constitutional rights of the co-States of the Confederacy who had not expressly provided sanctions to prevent such infractions.

Mr. G. would take occasion to remind the Senate that not only personal bravery and adventurous spirit, the qualities so much lauded by honorable Senators from the West as characterizing those for whose benefit this bill was intended—that not only these, but the highest degree of virtue and honor, might co-exist with a deadly hostility to republican institutions; and he would exhort them to beware how bounties were bestowed on those who owed no allegiance to the Government.

Mr. G. said he had not noticed, in its proper connexion, the precedent alluded to by the honorable Senator from New York, (Mr. Wright) of the admission of Michigan into the Union with a clause in her Constitution allowing foreigners to exercise the elective franchise. If he (Mr. G.) had been correctly informed in relation to the facts of that case, he did not conceive that it sustained the doctrine contended for by the Senator from New York. As Mr. G. had understood, the Constitution of Michigan gave the right of voting to the inhabitants of that State at the time of its formation; and the act of Congress admitting her into the Union was by implication a special act of naturalization for the then inhabitants. He supposed such a law was within the power of Congress; and if so, the case of Michigan was not a precedent for this, to him. (Mr. G.) new and alarming doctrine; if however, it were otherwise, he could not admit that a single precedent of Congress could overturn what was in his opinion the true construction of the Constitution—one of its most important provisions. Mr. G. said that he had no feeling of hostility to foreigners who were disposed to become citizens according to the constitutional mode. He believed our present regulations on the subject were hospitable and liberal. If they were not enough so, he was even willing to hear propositions to make them more liberal. He, however, was opposed to annihilating the uniform rule on the subject of naturalization, and bestowing bounties on those who owe no allegiance to our Government.

Aliens.—The doctrine of Mr. Wright, in the United States Senate, that there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent aliens from taking part in our elections, is deserving of serious consideration. Illinois, we believe, is the only State in which this doctrine has yet been carried out, and it is to its practical operation that Mr. Van Buren is indebted for the five votes of that State. Should such doctrines prevail in other States, we should soon become, in effect, a European Province.—*Providence Journal.*

Thomas Ewing.—The Cincinnati Republican of the 14th, has the following paragraph respecting the distinguished citizen of Ohio who is so universally spoken of in connection with the office of Post Master General:

Thomas Ewing.—There is something glorious in tracing the progress of self-educated men. We cannot help honoring them; and we pay willing tribute always to human nature in encircling them with our affections, and yielding to them our confidence.

To this class, does Thos. Ewing belong. Self-taught, the child of poverty, and inured to the toils of poverty, he has worked himself up, until by his talent and integrity, he has won the public regard and respect. And richly does he merit both! His toil for the public weal has been marked ever by a noble virtue and a tried patriotism—by a patriotism which has shrunk from no responsibility, and feared no opposition—which has proved him worthy of the largest trust, and the highest station.

Throughout the country, we perceive, Thomas Ewing is spoken of as the proper person to fill the office of Post Master General. *Who more fit?* We cannot say that he will occupy this post under Gen. Harrison's Administration; but this we may say, whether we regard his character, or his opportunities, that the mantle of office could fall upon no better or truer man.

As President Van Buren professes to be an ardent admirer of Mr. Jefferson, we recommend to his consideration the following remarks of his prototype: "I can say with truth," says Mr. Jefferson, "that one act of Mr. Adams's life, and one only, ever gave me a moment's personal displeasure. *I did consider his last appointments to office as personally unkind.* They were from among my most ardent political enemies, from whom no faithful co-operation could ever be expected; *and laid me under the embarrassment of acting through men whose views were to defeat mine, or to encounter the odium of putting others in their places.* It seems but common justice to leave a successor free to act by instruments of his own choice." This seems to be pretty conclusive authority for those who acknowledge Mr. Jefferson as the personification of genuine democracy, and who profess to be governed by his principles and maxims.—*Connecticut Courant.*

Governor of Maine.—The Legislature of Maine having accepted the report of the Committee appointed to count the votes for Governor, that there was no election by the People, the House, on Thursday, nominated Edward Kent and John Fairfield to the Senate, and the latter body, by a vote of sixteen to eight, on the same day elected Mr. Kent (W.) Governor of Maine for one year. On Wednesday Mr. Kent took the oaths of office, and entered upon the discharge of its duties.

Death of the only survivor of Major Dade's Command.—Ransom Clark, a soldier who belonged to the command of Maj. Dade, and who alone escaped, covered with wounds, to tell the bloody story, died recently at the residence of his father, in York, Livingston county.

The Flag County of the union.—Laurens County in Georgia, gave an *unanimous* vote for Gen. Harrison. The return was 552 for Harrison, for Van Buren *none.*

Queer.—During the heat of the Presidential contest, a Paris editor announced that he had received a file of American papers, and regretted exceedingly to find by them, that the two candidates for the Presidency were the greatest rascals in the country.

Lord Bacon says: Beautiful women are seldom of any great accomplishments, because they, for the most part, study behaviour rather than virtue.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, January 16.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Patrick Henry, Captain Delano, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, 25th ultimo, having made the passage in 20 days. The P. H. had light easterly winds, with fine summer weather, and smooth sea the whole passage, and did not reef a topsail until Monday last, off Nantucket, when she had a moderate gale from the westward.

Cotton had advanced ⅛ to ¼d., with large sales.

A letter from Constantinople says, "The Sultan has, we understand, directed that a splendid brilliant necklace, to be composed entirely of diamonds of the first water, be immediately prepared as a present to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. It is intended to be a token of his esteem for our beloved Sovereign, who has been his Highness's best friend in the hour of need."

LIVERPOOL, December 24, 1840.

The demand for Cotton in our market continues not only lively, but has become very brisk during the present week. Speculators have been inspired with increased confidence and have considerably enlarged the state of their operations. Dealers and spinners too, have made more weighty purchases than they have usually done for some time past. Assurances of a diminished growth in the United States seem to be the chief, if not the only stimulus; creating, as they do, the expectation of higher prices being established. Something probably is to be attributed to the reduction of 120,000 bales in our stock since the beginning of last October, though this is doubtless much greater than it would have been but for the prevalence of easterly winds. We have, however, to notice only the partial and inconsiderable advance since last Friday, of ⅛d per lb. Sellers appearing to be less sanguine than buyers of witnessing any material advance, have generally met the demand at full prices. According to the reports from Manchester of the Yarn and Goods Market last Tuesday, the business in them had not been weighty, but prices were buoyant, and in a few instances sales had been made at a small advance. In the sale of Cotton we have to particularize are included 7500 bales of American, and 4500 of Surat, (supposed of to speculators. Upland, Orleans, and Alabama, have been in very active demand, and all qualities have gone off at the advance of full ⅛d per lb., the better qualities from their comparative cheapness, have been much more saleable.

EDUCATION IN KENTUCKY.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction in Kentucky stated in his last report, that in a certain county of the State out of fifteen Grand Jurors, the Judge could not find one whom he might appoint foreman; also that in a collection of some forty or fifty persons accidentally convened in a country tavern, not one could be found who could give his signature as a witness to a bond. He furthermore stated that in 1830 there were in the commonwealth 140,000 children of proper ages to be at school; and that in June last the whole number at school was only about 32,000.

These statements having given occasion to some expressions of incredulity, the superintendent has published in several of the Kentucky papers proofs in confirmation of his assertions. In reference to the last mentioned particular he gives later statistics, obtained, we presume, by the recent census. It is stated that in 1840 there were 175,000 children between the ages of 5 and 15, of whom on the first of June, only 32,901 were at school. Reference is also made to authentic returns from various counties at the Auditor's office for the year 1840, from which the following results appear:

Hood County—population 6 302; between 5 and 15, 2 055; at school June 1st, none; teachers none; above 20 years old unable to read 673.

Clay County—population 4 607; between 5 and 15, 1 180; at school none; teachers none; above 20 unable to read 671.

Knox County—population 5 726; between 5 and 15, 2 566; at school forty-six; teachers one; above 20 unable to read 512.

Ohio County—population 6 592; between 5 and 15, 1 714; at school twenty-five; teachers one; above 20 unable to read 556.

Pike County—population 3 564; between 5 and 15, 1 006; at school twenty-five; teachers one; above 20 unable to read 852.

Barren County—population 17,292; between 5 and 15, 3 822; at school eight hundred and fifty-nine; teachers thirty-five; above 20 unable to read 1 190.

Mercer County—population 18 720; between 5 and 15, 3 515; at school one thousand one hundred and ninety-one; teachers thirty-seven; unable to read above 20 years, 747.

If the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands are to be distributed among the States, according to Mr. Clay's plan, one of the objects to which the dividends will be appropriated in the several States is *Education.* This is a sort of *internal improvement* which is needed in the country more than any other kind just now. Kentucky is not the only State in which a defective school system prevails. Ignorance can find brotherhood in every quarter of the Union. The returns from one of the townships of Pennsylvania at the late election was so peculiarly written that no body could read it, and it is doubtful to this day whether the ingenious scribe of the said document meant anything in particular or not by his hieroglyphics. But it is only just to say that the State of Pennsylvania has made liberal provision for general education.

It is a very common thing for persons to talk about the diffusion of knowledge in this enlightened republic—but if we are to credit well authenticated facts, the light in some places seems to run only in streaks. There are many dark corners and dusky intervals, unilluminated by anything more than a distant reflection. It is time that it were not so.—*Baltimore American.*

Quite a Present.—The Richmond Star mentions that a gentleman of the editor's acquaintance received on Christmas eleven *turkies*, forty pounds of *butter*, one barrel of *apples*, twelve mince *pies*, a monstrous *cake*, a barrel of soft *soap*, a jar of *preserves*, a poodle *dog*, two little *pigs*, from friends, and *twins* by his wife. He must be perfectly happy.

The Vice President on the Bankrupt Law.—Col. Johnson in a long letter in the Globe advocates a General Bankrupt Law.

Death of the Sergeant-at-arms.—The Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate of the United States, Judge Haight, formerly of Vermont, died at Washington on Tuesday night. The Senate, on Wednesday morning, voted $500 to be paid to his widow for the purpose of meeting all expenses necessary to the removal of the body for interment to Vermont.—*Alex. Gazette.*

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

We have been rejoiced to see, in the papers, a universal reprobation of the conduct of these greedy expectants of office who have been beseiging Gen. Harrison with applications for preferment, backed by the worthless certificates of party services, character and competency, which it is easy to procure from good-natured friends. And we are still more rejoiced to learn that Gen. Harrison will turn a deaf ear to these clamorous applicants, and that he will look with a just suspicion and distrust on the *integrity* of every man who presents a claim to his favor upon the zeal with which he electioneered in his behalf. The pernicious effects of "*rewarding*" clamorous partizans, has been fully demonstrated during the last twelve years, not only in the evil it stares every man in the face, that it has resulted in filling the offices of the country with incompetent, unfaithful and dishonest agents, but also in that wide-spread demoralization which must inevitably be the consequence of such a policy—converting the politics into a paltry squabble for the spoils—a war between the *ins* and the *outs*, in which, succeed who may, the public interests must be indubitably overwhelmed. This is not regarded as a matter of serious concern. The offices of the country, high public trusts,—the lowest not less than the highest; and the patronage conferred on the Federal Executive by the appointing and removing power, was so conferred that it might be exerted for the double purpose of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies,"—not that it might be converted into an engine of despotism, by the exercise of which the President may either reward his gratitude or wreak his revenge, with the implied condition, that, in possessing it, he shall have exclusive reference to the capacity and the integrity of his nominates. It was not, in one word, conferred upon the Executive, for the purpose of enabling that officer to corrupt public opinion by purchasing the support of the venal, or to prevent its free exercise, by punishing those who are too honest to be bought. Gen. Harrison, we hope and believe, will look, in his appointments, to tried evidence of character, and not merely and exclusively to the *opinions* of applicants. It were indeed, expecting too much to suppose that he will disregard the claims of his friends, when they will stand this strict scrutiny for the purpose of advancing his opponents. No one supposes that he will, or that he ought so to do. But in truth, there will be so few *vacancies*, if indeed there shall be a single one, when he shall enter upon the discharge of his official functions, that it is doubtful whether, if we except his Cabinet and the Diplomatic Corps, who must of course concur with him in his domestic and foreign policy, there will be an appointment to make, unless there first be *removals.* And in reference to *them*, we do not know that we can so well express our views as by quoting the language of Mr. Clay, in a debate in the Senate. That gentleman said:

"I would not ask gentlemen to deny them a fair exercise of the Executive patronage from till the 4th of March next. I do not ask them what was done when Mr. Adams was excluded the Presidency—I should say, lost his election. What did they do then? The Senate refused to pass on important Executive nominations till the 4th of March, and then several of them were withdrawn, and substitutes sent in by the new President. The Senate refused him the constitutional exercise of his official right from the time of his election till he went out of office. This I do ask. I dare to say General Harrison, when he comes, will look at those whom he finds in office, and, if he finds that they are honest and capable, faithful, that they have not been noisy and violent politicians, nor brought their official influence in conflict with the freedom of elections; if such there be, I hope he will let them stand (for I know there will be but few) as monuments of the liberality of a Whig Administration, acting on Whig principles. But if gentlemen expect that General Harrison, because they choose to rush on to make appointments with a view to thwart his administration, will, when he comes here, fear to do his duty, either they or I have mistaken the character of General Harrison means to be the *President* on the 4th of March next, which his fellow-citizens have elected him to be. And no premature bill, no existing out of the policy of this into the next Administration, is going to restrain him from looking to those in office, and deciding for himself whether they possess the requisite qualifications for the discharge of their official duty."

Those are precisely the views which the Whig party generally entertain. They are the opinions which that party has uniformly avowed when out of power, as constituting the rule of action by which the President of a free people should be governed. They are the opinions by which that party will be bound, in consistency and common honesty, even if there were no higher and juster motive of action, to be governed by when it shall be clothed with power.

SAVANNAH, January 18.

From Florida.—The news from Florida continues cheering. Appearances now decidedly justify the expectation that the enemy will ere long surrender. The task of the Commanding General is a delicate one. We shall soon know how far he will trust to the existing manifestations of friendly feeling on the part of the enemy. The presence of the Seminoles from Arkansas in the enemy's camps, may and probably will be a productive of happy results.

Our last information is from Tampa, dated January 14. Our correspondent says that the news from the West continues to be gratifying. A letter had been received there from Col. Loomis, dated at Fort Clinch, stating that thirty-three Indians had come in at that post.

Tiger Tail has also come in and was going to Tampa. It is thought that in all about six hundred Indians have presented themselves at various posts along the coast on the Gulf side.

A party of the enemy lately attacked Fort Walker, killing two or three negroes and wounding one white woman. Fort Walker is between Micanopee and Newnansville. *Republican.*

Mississippi Legislature.—The renovation which the Mississippi Legislature underwent at several recent special elections has thrown the Whigs into the majority in the House, and on meeting on the 5th ult. Alex'r Ventress, (W.) of Wilkinson county, was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of 38 to 34, and R. M. Corwine, (W.) of Yazoo, Clerk, by a vote of 40 to 37.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1841.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—For reasons stated last week we are driven to the adoption of the following rules, which will be strictly adhered to, and to which we ask the particular attention of those who are in arrears.

All payments made before the 1st day of May next, where the amount due is not exceeding five years, will be received at the rate of $3 per annum. Amounts above five years, at the rate of $3 50, if paid before or after the 1st of May next.

After the 1st of May, $3 50 per annum will invariably be required on all amounts of two years and upwards, whether existing on that day or contracted subsequently.

On the 1st of May, in every case when five years and upwards are due, the name of the delinquent will be stricken from our list, and steps taken to collect the amount, or if the subscriber be beyond our reach, to expose him, so as to put other on their guard.

Hereafter, no new subscriber will be received, without a payment in advance, unless he be so known, personally or by reputation, as to afford an assurance of ability and intention to pay.

January 12, 1841.

We have seldom seen a more gross outrage upon truth, or more ungenerous assault of one professed man upon another, than is contained in the following extract from the last North Carolinian, alluding to a resolution of the late Legislature:—

"George E. Badger, the great Log-Cabin-hard-Cider Orator, rewarded with $2,500, under the pretence of [illegible] services, and as an emollient for the loss of a Senatorship."

The Senior Editor of the Carolinian is a Lawyer, and is in the habit, we doubt not, of demanding 5 per cent. as his compensation for collecting a simple debt, requiring no mental exertion, and involving no responsibility. So that for collecting a debt of $50,000, he would demand a fee of $2,500; and we suppose that the demand would be sanctioned by unvarying custom.

But Mr. Badger, (we beg his pardon for instituting the comparison,) was employed by the State of North Carolina to defend a suit in which, if it had been decided against her, she would have been made responsible for *more than half a million of dollars!* to pay which the people's taxes would have been doubled for 8 or 10 years. The case was one of great intricacy and doubt. Judge Badger brought to its defence the best powers of a mind probably unsurpassed in this age. He carried it safely through the Court, Court in North Carolina, and the Supreme Court of the United States. He probably expended $500 in his attendance on the latter Court at Washington. He saved the State harmless; and this is what the distinguished Lawyer of the Carolinian estimates "a *pretence* of law services!"

"The sum of $2,500 may seem huge to some persons." But let them remember how often a fee of $100 is paid in cases involving less than $5000, to be tried in our own Courts. At the same rate, without taking into consideration the necessity of attending the Supreme Court at Washington, Judge Badger's fee should have been $10,000. And we venture to say that no private individual in the State would have offered a Lawyer so small a fee as $2,500 for succeeding in a case involving such an immense amount of money.

The Editor has chosen to call this fee "an emollient for the loss of a Senatorship." It is a well known fact, that Judge Badger positively refused to be run for the Senate, and scarcely less certain, that he would have been elected if he had not refused. But it is a dogma, we believe, of one high in the regards of the Carolinian, that if a man does not get what he might have had, he is a loser so much.

Again: in another part of the Carolinian, we find—"A resolution to pay George E. Badger $2,500 for a fee, and $500 to Gov. Swain, for the same."

This fee to Gov. Swain is a curious incident, and we do not regret that the Carolinian has drawn attention to it, however much we may despise the feeling that prompted the notice. Gov. Swain, whilst at the bar, many years ago, was employed in this same suit, and with his usual industry, had taken great pains to make himself master of its merits. He had received a fee of $500. Subsequently the Legislature elected him to the Bench of the Superior Court, and he did what we never heard of a Lawyer doing, before or since—not even the Editor of the Carolinian,—he returned the $500 to the State Treasury! We wished at the time that it had been again paid to him, as a compensation for the labor he had undergone, if not for pure admiration of the unexampled delicacy which prompted its return. It was not, however; but has now been done, upon whose motion we know not, though we honor the mover, and those who sustained his motion.

There are other complaints of the Carolinian, that we could notice, if it were worth while.

THE RESUMPTION.—The Philadelphia Banks have firmly maintained their ground, notwithstanding a considerable run upon them for a few days. The Banks of Delaware have also resumed, and it will be seen that Virginia calls upon Maryland to follow. There is scarcely a doubt, we think, that the resumption will take place in both States in a few days; and no doubt that it will be immediately followed by the North Carolina Banks. South Carolina has already resumed, and Georgia is obliged by law to do so on the 15th February; so that by that time we may safely predict that there will not be a non-specie paying Bank from Maine to Georgia.—We heartily congratulate our readers upon the prospect, and upon the certainty, that the Banks and business of the country will be no longer needlessly harrassed by unwise or malicious experiments.

U. S. Bank Stock has risen 4½ per cent. since the resumption; the last sales in New York being at 51 to 52. And at 54 in Philadelphia.

P. S.—The Presidents of the Baltimore Banks met on Friday last, to fix a day for resumption. A Delegate from the Virginia Banks was present.

The Halifax Advocate announces that Jesse A. Bynum will not be a candidate for re-election to Congress from that District; and nominates Wm. W. Cherry as the Whig candidate to succeed him. The nomination is not less satisfactory to the Whig party than the prospect of getting rid of Bynum, who has not added much to the character of the State, to say the least.

OUR SCHOOL LAW.—Some of the Northern papers have given South Carolina credit for the passage of the liberal act of our Legislature appropriating $76,000 per annum to Common Schools. The error is a natural one. A public meeting in Charleston having admitted that there was more *ignorance* in South Carolina than in any other State, it was reasonable to suppose that the Legislature of that State had adopted measures to remedy the evil.

LOUISIANA SENATOR.—Alex'r Barrow has been elected Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed R. C. Nicholas.—The vote was, for Barrow 36, Nicholas 30. This is a Whig gain.

VIRGINIA.—The Hon. Wm. C. Rives, (Whig.) has been elected Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March 1839—the seat having been vacant for nearly two years in consequence of the division of parties in the Legislature. The vote was for Rives 85, John Y. Mason 46, J. McDowell 30, Scattering 3. Majority for Rives over all, 6.

This is a result which will be hailed with satisfaction by the Whigs throughout the country, and as the Richmond Whig remarks, a more bitter pill could not have been administered to the Van Burenites.

The House of Delegates adopted a resolution to go into an election on the 12th February, for a successor to Mr. Roane, (Van,) whose term expires on the 4th of March. But the Senate, by a vote of 15 to 15, rejected the resolution,—thus determining not to fill the vacancy at this Session. And Virginia will again be represented by only one Senator after the 4th of March. The object of the Van Buren party in the Senate, where there is a *tie*, is, to avail themselves of any chance of getting a majority in the next Legislature, so as to elect one of their own party to the Senate. But we cannot believe that the people of Virginia will sanction such a proceeding. This is the Session indicated by custom as well as by the necessity of the case, for supplying a vacancy occurring on the 4th of March; and it is rendered still more important by the fact that an Extra Session of the Senate will be held in March. If a stop be not put to this practice of postponing Senatorial elections for mere party purposes, that body will not answer the ends for which it was constituted.

THE CABINET.—The Richmond Whig has information leading it to suppose that Mr. Webster will decline the office of Secretary of State, which has undoubtedly been offered to him, and which he was at first disposed to accept. The reasons given are, that it could bring him no accession to "a fame already as extended as civilization;" that he could not afford to give up his practice at the bar for an office of $6,000, whose expenses would be greater than the salary; that the drudgery of the office would be an objection at his age; and that, if he has any aspirations for the Presidential office, they would not be promoted by going into a Department. The Whig's reasoning is sound.

Many persons have been named for the Navy Department. Messrs. Stanly of this State, Granger of New York, Dawson of Georgia, and Lieut. Maury of the Navy, a Virginian. No one of these will have the office, we think. But we shall see.

Letters from Washington announce that Messrs. Preston and Thompson have been both provided for to their satisfaction, the former to be Minister to England and the latter to Mexico. These appointments we suspect came from "the power behind the throne" and lack ratification. It is true, however, what an atrocious insult to North Carolina! Her fifteen electoral votes thrown away! her great men disregarded, if not spurned! the recommendation of her Whig Legislature set at nought—while the mere name of South Carolina can carry into high office two men who could not be elected to Congress in any district of the State! 8000 majority for "Up and Ty," not able to qualify a single son of North Carolina whigery for a seat at the President's table! It is scandalous, scurvy—most tolerable and not to be endured."—*Charleston Mercury.*

The above specimen of ridiculous self-glorification of South Carolina is from the Charleston Mercury, which seems not to be aware that all the rest of the world is laughing at the peacock's feathers in which she arrays herself, and the incessant appeals to the by-standers to see how fine she looks! *If* the Mercury's letters were true, (as they probably are not, in more particulars than one,) there would be no insult to North Carolina, since she did not give her vote on the principle supposed. She wanted no reward for voting for Harrison and Tyler, other than that which the act itself carried with it. She stands, as she has always stood, aloof from the miserable scramble after office which has degraded some of the so-called great men of other States. And *if* "a seat at the President's table" be offered to any North Carolinian, the Mercury may rest assured that it will be an unsolicited distinction. We shall see.

KENDALL'S EXPOSITOR.—A valued subscriber, in remitting his 15th year's subscription, *in advance*, (as all good subscribers should do) encloses us a copy of the Prospectus of "Kendall's Expositor," which had been sent to him as Postmaster, and for which he says his neighbors in Surry have no use. He calls our attention to the fact that Amos has omitted to state where he may be found, whether at New York, New Orleans, St. Louis, or *the Head of Salt River.* He may possibly have thought of the direction of a letter to Gen. Washington, shortly after the Revolution, when some individual in Europe, having occasion to write to that illustrious man, simply addressed his letter to "*Gen. George Washington,*" well knowing that his virtues had made him so known to the whole world, that such a superscription was all-sufficient. So with Amos. His evil deeds have made him so *notorious* all over this land, that a letter addressed to "Amos Kendall" will surely find him, provided some of his friends, whom he placed in office, (such as Hocker in Kentucky,) should not take a fancy to finger any cash it might contain.

We copied from the Carolinian, a week or two ago, a letter from Ex-Senator Strange, to the Person Committee, containing some stupid errors of print, which we felt disposed to correct; but seeing that the Standard had so printed it, and the Carolinian copied it, without correction, we did not feel at liberty to meddle with it. So we copied blunders and all, thinking all the while that the blunders were not the worst part of the letter. Two weeks after its appearance in the Carolinian, however, the author has addressed a letter to that paper, asking the correction of the errors, and as we have not room for the whole letter, we mention them briefly.

In the 4th line of the 3d paragraph, it should read, "zeal *and* unflinching firmness," instead of "*of.*" In the 22d line of same paragraph, it should read, "our position is so far a *safe one,*" instead of "*a sacrifice.*" And in the first line of the last paragraph it should read "Allow me to reciprocate the *assurances* of personal respect," instead of "*appearances.*"

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—With all the affected horror of the credit system, which the Locos lose no opportunity of professing, none are so ready as they to go in debt, when they have a chance. Look at the General Government, for example, which, under Loco rule, has gone in debt from ten to twenty millions; at the State of Pennsylvania, whose debt, contracted under the same party, is thirty-six millions; at Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, &c. with their immense debts. And now we find that Maine, with a rich public domain, and without a single State rail road or canal, has a debt of $1,678,367!

26th CONGRESS—2d Session.

The Pre-emption bill is still before the Senate—the Whigs fighting it at every step, but with a strong probability of its passing that body, if not the House of Representatives. On Monday of last week, Mr. Clay of Ala. spoke at length in favor of Mr. Calhoun's amendment, to cede the lands to the States within which they lie, on certain conditions. On Tuesday, Mr. White replied; and the question was then taken on that amendment, and it was rejected, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Norvell, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, Young—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay of Ky., Crittenden, Dixon, Graham, Hubbard, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Tallmadge, White, Wright—22.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Crittenden to recommit the bill, with such instructions as would embody the two principles, pre-emption and distribution; and it was decided in the negative, 24 to 18.

On Wednesday the bill was amended in various particulars, and discussed by Messrs. Huntington, Mangum, Clay of Ken., Clay of Ala., Porter, Buchanan, and Linn, and finally ordered to a 3d reading, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Buchanan, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumkin, Mouton, Nicholson, Nicholas, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Williams, White, Wright, Young—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden, Clayton, Dixon, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Preatiss, Preston, Roane, Ruggles, Southard—17.

On Thursday, the Senate refused, 28 to 19, to postpone the bill to Monday. Mr. Crittenden then renewed his motion to recommit the bill with instructions, on which a long and animated debate arose, and extended through the whole of Friday's and Saturday's sittings also, between Messrs. Crittenden, Wright, Webster, Benton, Buchanan and Calhoun. Mr. Allen had the floor for Monday.

Mr. Bayard of Delaware, and Mr. Bates of Massachusetts, Senators elected to fill vacancies, have taken their seats.

A large number of private bills have passed the Senate.

In the House, the great question of the week has been the bill to authorize the issue of more Treasury Notes, not to exceed five millions at any one time, for the support of government during the year 1841. On this bill a very interesting debate arose. Mr. Jones of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, urged the passage of the bill, as absolutely necessary to preserve the faith of the nation. He stated that the revenue of the year 1841 would be amply sufficient to meet the demands on the Treasury, including Treasury notes now out, as well as those he proposed to issue; but that the revenue would be received at a later period of the year, whilst money is now wanting for the payments falling due in the first quarter.

Mr. Barnard of New York, replied to Mr. Jones, and proposed, instead of a further issue of Treasury Notes, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow ten millions of dollars; and to bring in a "bill proposing duties for additional revenue on wines, silks, linens, laces, and other articles, being luxuries, imported into the United States; but in such manner as not to conflict with the principles, policy, and spirit of the act of March, 1833, commonly called the Compromise Act."

Mr. B. argued that a direct loan was the constitutional mode for creating a debt, and less expensive and more fair. He showed that the government was in debt over the country, for services performed on credit,—at Oswego, at Old Point Comfort, &c. That he could point out existing debts to the amount of $13,170,000. That there was now a deficiency of 7½ millions; and that 27½ millions would not meet the actual demands upon the Treasury for 1841, including the debt. He declared his conviction, that if this ample provision were not made, the new Administration would find itself compelled to call an extra session of Congress, a measure to which, on account of its inconvenience and expense, he was opposed, if it could be avoided; and he thought it could only be avoided by authorizing the loan he proposed, and the tax on the articles of luxury he mentioned, which, though used only by the rich, were now admitted free of duty. In regard to the new Administration, he expressed a hope that it would be bold, independent, just and manly, acting without reference to any clamor which might be raised by a factious opposition. He hoped that the Sub-Treasury Bill would be repealed—that the public money might be kept according to the law of Congress—that a sound and uniform currency would be established, even if a National Bank were necessary to do it.

Mr. Evans of Maine followed Mr. Barnard, in opposition to his motion, because there was not time to raise the money required in any other way than by issuing Treasury notes—no pressing was the necessitous condition of the Treasury. There was no alternative. Congress must adopt the most summary mode of raising money, or the government credit be dishonored. He demonstrated the entire inconsistency of the Treasury estimates with fact and probability; and anticipated yet another application for more Treasury notes before the close of the session; ridiculing the idea that the government would be administered in 1841 for five millions less than in 1840. He was opposed to an extra session of Congress, and would vote for this bill in the hope that it might be rendered unnecessary. Mr. E. animadverted upon the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury. In his annual report of December 7, nothing was said of an issue of notes. We were told of a balance of money in the Treasury on the first of January exceeding $1,500,000, and suddenly comes a special report calling upon Congress for an issue of five millions of dollars. Why was this? I will tell you why, said Mr. Evans. The annual Report went out from Congress by thousands. It was published in almost every newspaper in the country. The people saw this and drew their own conclusions from it. The special reports were not seen, and the discrepancies were not detected. He pointed out these discrepancies and showed the ignorance manifested by the head of the Treasury, and the deception practiced upon the people in his reports. In the space of twenty-seven days his statement of balances differed in amount $760,000.

Mr. Bell of Tenn. followed; and was in turn succeeded by Mr. Thompson of S. C., both on the same side of the question. In the outset of his speech, Mr. Thompson said, "it was not his wish to disturb the self complacency of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the fiscal ability with which he had managed the finances of the country. During the space of three long years the Administration of which that officer was a part had waged an unceasing, an exterminating, a Vandal war upon the commerce, the credit, and the prosperity of the country; and he now found consolation in the fact that the People of the country were still able to labor. He admitted, indeed, that prices were low, but still he congratulated himself that the People were still able to labor and to raise a large amount of produce. Having destroyed every thing else—having struck blow after blow at the prosperity of the country—at a moment when the body politic had scarcely ceased to quiver under the effect of the blows inflicted upon it—the Secretary of the Treasury congratulated himself that the thews and sinews of the people were still left in existence; and that they were still capable of labor. He (Mr. T.) protested, as he had heretofore done, against this eternal succession of expedients—this Jeremy Diddler policy of contracting debts without previously making provision for their payment. The whole financial policy of the head of the Treasury seemed to be summed up in the power which every spendthrift possesses of giving his note."

Mr. Rhett of S. C. replied, contending that there was no necessity for a loan of ten millions, nor for duties on silks, wines, or any other article; but that the issue of five millions of Treasury Notes would afford any le relief. He estimated the expenditures of 1841 at $23,200,000, and the receipts at $24,723,-000—sufficient to meet all demands, including the redemption of Treasury notes, and leave a balance at the end of the year of $1,523,000. He declared that the "Compromise Act" was unconstitutional, and that not a dollar of duties could be collected under it after the 6th of March 1842! He was opposed to touching the Tariff question now, but at the next session there ought to be a general re-modelling of duties. He had never spoken disrespectfully of Gen. Harrison, and if his administration came up to the Republican standard of '98, he would give him his hearty support.

Mr. Nesbitt of Georgia replied to Mr. Rhett, and Mr. Thompson of Miss. and Lane of Indiana spoke on opposite sides on Saturday. Dr. Duncan obtained the floor for Monday. The debate is likely to be of long duration.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The Secretary of War has applied to the Committee of Ways and Means for a further appropriation of $2,385,327 for the Florida War, a large portion of which is for arrears for 1840."

THE TARIFF.—Mr. Woodbury, in compliance with a call from the Senate, has sent in his plan of revising the Tariff, so as to meet the deficiency of five millions in the revenue, after 1842, arising from the reductions of duties then to take place under the Compromise act. He advises a strict adherence to the provisions of that act; and a duty of 15 per cent. upon the following articles, which are now admitted duty free, viz: Silks, silks and worsted, worsted stuffs, Linens, Ticklenburgs, Sheetings, Bolting Cloths, Wool, Crude Saltpetre, Animals, Furs, Coffee, Tea, and Copper. This tax would fall heavily upon the consumers of Coffee, which has become of universal use, among poor and rich, and can no longer be considered a luxury. Nearly $1,200,000 of duty would be collected from that article alone, which would in fact be equivalent to raising the price of the article about 2 cents per lb. The public would be better pleased to see the tax on silks, tea, &c. raised to 20 per cent. than to lay a tax at all on coffee.

A scene of great uproar took place in the House on Thursday on the presentation of an abolition petition by Mr. Adams.

Gen. Thos. H. Stephens, of the U. S. Navy, died at Washington on Wednesday night last. He was in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday, and was found dead in his bed the next morning.

At the age of 20, he commanded one of the vessels engaged in the memorable battle of Lake Erie, and appeared to have been as highly esteemed in private life, as he was distinguished as an officer.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Steamer Columbia has arrived at Boston with Liverpool papers to the 5th inst. She brought 75 passengers.

The affairs of the East were likely to be settled without further bloodshed. The Pacha of Egypt had agreed to submit to the Porte—to give up the Turkish fleet, and to evacuate Syria.

The quarrel between Spain and Portugal was also in a fair way of adjustment.

There was a report that the British troops in China had taken Pekin.

Cotton had again advanced ¼d. Uplands 5¼ to 7d. Sales 30,000 to 40,000 bales per week, and prices firm. Turpentine has improved; sales 12s. 9d. cwt. Tobacco steady. Flour 25s. 6d. to 26s. in bond.

The import of Cotton into England in 1840, was 1,595,410 bales, (of which 1,233,072 from the United States,) against 1,163,513 in 1839. The stock of American on hand 1st Jan'y was 271,170, against 158,260 on 1st Jan'y 1840.

The U. S. Bank had effected a loan in London of five millions of dollars.

Executive Council.—Gov. Morehead has notified his Council to meet in this City on the 10th of March, to advise with him in the appointment of the Members of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards.

Raleigh Register.

Aids to the Governor.—The following gentlemen have been commissioned as Aids to his Excellency, Gov. Morehead, viz:—William W. Cherry, of Bertie; William T. Hargrove, of Granville; William E. Mills, of Rutherford; Robert B. Watt, of Rockingham.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Manufacturing interest.—The above Caption has now become proper, even in North Carolina. There is a Manufacturing interest in this State; such has been the rapid progress of the experiment among us, within the few preceding years. We have seen very lately large quantities of cotton yarn and manufactured cotton goods, shipping hence to the North, received here from the establishments of the interior. This is by no means an uncommon occurrence; shipments of this kind are making frequently.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The Richmond Enquirer says that Mr. Van Buren has not acceded to the request of Mr. Stevenson (our Minister at St. James) that he may be recalled; but, in consequence of the new aspect of affairs in regard to the boundary question, and the affair of the Caroline, has desired Mr. Stevenson to remain in England until a successor should be appointed and reach London.

The editor of the Troy (Ohio) Times, having recently paid a visit to Gen. Harrison, at North Bend, says in his paper of the 13th—

The General is much absorbed in business, preparatory to his departure, which will probably take place about the first of February. At this early period, before even he himself is in office, he is annoyed by applicants, some for office, and some praying not to be dismissed, who are now in. Some have travelled from the extreme parts of the Union seeking place, whilst others tax his time and patience by enormously long epistles setting forth their vast claims, fine qualifications and great accomplishments, without even paying postage on the same. This neglect to pay postage is highly culpable and most vexatious to the General, imposing upon him an unjust expense of nearly, if not quite, *a hundred dollars per month.*

THE PROGRESS OF RESUMPTION.

We find in the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday afternoon the following:

"The Richmond papers are apparently disposed to find fault with Baltimore, because the banks here deem it a matter of prudence to go hand in hand with Richmond, that is to say, with Virginia, in the matter of Resumption. Such a purpose, considering the relations between the two States and cities, we hold to be prudent in itself, and therefore by no means obnoxious to censure. These neighbor States, moving with equal steps in the work of resumption, will find it more practicable, and much less difficult, than if undertaken by them separately, and at different periods. The measure has been tried in Pennsylvania, where there was a legal necessity for adopting it on the 15th instant. If found to work well, which is likely to be the case, we presume that Maryland and Virginia, and the States further South, will take order ere long, and, acting in concert, follow the example thus afforded them north of Mason and Dixon's line."

From the following notice, published in the Richmond papers of Tuesday morning, it appears that the Virginia Banks have anticipated the wishes of the Baltimore Banks, and have made the first move towards a resumption of specie payments simultaneously with them:

At a meeting of the Presidents of the Bank of Virginia, the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, and of the Exchange Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, and being authorized to act in the premises, by their respective Boards, January 18, 1841—

Resolved, unanimously, That the banks will resume specie payments simultaneously with the banks of Baltimore; and that the President of the Farmers' Bank be requested to report this resolution to the banks of Baltimore, with a request that an early day be fixed upon for the resumption.

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH,
WM. H. MACFARLAND,
JAMES CASKIE.

A Deaf and Dumb Man of Louisville, who has been educated at one of our Northern asylums, having satisfied himself, after some reading on the subject, that his infirmity might be remedied, recently punctured the drum of his ear with an instrument of his own, and restored the lost sense. The most remarkable feature in the case is, that, from not being able to articulate a sound at the time of the operation, he acquired the use of the language in a few hours; and in four days was capable of taking part in a substantial conversation.

Alex. Gazette.

The Philosopher and the Rustic.—Anthony Collins, who has recently been considered a Free-thinker, one day met a plain countryman going to church. "Where are you going?" said the philosopher. "To church, sir." "What to do there?" "To worship God, sir." "Pray, is God great or little?" "He is both, sir." "How can that be?" "He is so great that the heaven of heavens cannot contain him, and he is so little that he can dwell in my heart." Collins afterwards declared that the simple observation of the countryman had more effect upon his mind than all the volumes he had perused, written by the learned doctors.

Our Blessings more than our Crosses.—Consider that our good days are generally more in number than our evil days, our days of prosperity (such, I mean, as is suitable to our condition and circumstances) than our days of adversity. This is most certain, though most of us are apt to cast our accounts otherwise. How many days of (at least competent) health we enjoy for one day of grievous sickness! How many days of ease, for one of pain! How many blessings, for a few crosses! For one danger that hath surprised us, how many scores of dangers have we escaped, and some of them very narrowly! But, alas! we write our mercies in the dust, but our afflictions we engrave in marble; our memory serves us too well to remember the latter, but we are strangely forgetful of the former. And this is the greatest cause of our unthankfulness, discontent and mourning.—[*Bishop Ball.*

The Battle of New Orleans.—Two bills were introduced to the Missouri Senate for the celebration of the Battle of New Orleans, the one "a bill to appropriate fifty dollars to buy candles to illuminate the Capitol," and the other "a bill to borrow a cannon, buy ammunition and fire a salute on the 8th Jan."

POSTSCRIPT.

The President has officially called an Extra Session of the Senate on the 4th of March. An Extra Session of Congress, probably in May, is becoming more and more probable.

The Banks of Baltimore and Virginia have agreed to resume specie payments on Monday next, the 1st February.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Jan'y 24, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with full assorted cargo, for John D. Starr, Hall & Johnson, W. G. Broadfoot, H. & E. J. Lilly, Dr. B. Robinson, C. P. Mallett, F. Lain, Boon & Breece, H. L. Myrover, J. D. Williams, T. S. Lutterloh, B. W. Willkings, G. B. Atkins, J. E. Patterson, David Shaw, J. Martine, S. W. Tillinghast, T. C. Blake, Yarbrough & Ray, Cook & Co. and J. R. & D. Gee, of this place; and for Person & Phelps, Syvestes Bettis and H. G. Jackson, of the interior.

ALSO, on Sunday, Steamer Cotton Plant, with goods for sundry persons.

DEPARTED, Jan. 26, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with boat Post Boy in tow, with Cotton, Tobacco, &c. &c., for T. S. Lutterloh, George McNeill, Cook & Co., C. J. & R. M. Orrell, G. B. Atkins, Phœnix Company, C. P. Mallett, and others.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

January 13.—Brigs Adeline from Antigua, Tuscan from Guadaloupe; Schr. Thetis from Matanzas. 14.—Br. Brig Scott from Yarmouth, N. S., Brig Foster from Turk's Island; Schr. Charles from Havana. 17.—Schrs. Southerner from Augustine, Fla., Middleton from Hyde county, Sarah Francis from Pasquotank. 18.—Brig George from Boston, Samuel N. Gott from Marigalante, Harvest from Surinam; Schrs. Bergen from New York, Pizarro from ditto.

DEPARTURES.

January 13.—Schr. Ann for Matanzas. 14.—Brig Cocheco for Havana. 16.—Brig Charles for Martinique; Schr. Sapello for Nassau. 19.—Barque Levant for Jamaica; Brigs Rocket for Havana, Grandee for New York; Schrs. Rienzi for Baltimore, Forrester for Matanzas, Corinthian for New London, Phœbe & Eliza for New York.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

10 BARRELS GIN.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan'y 27.

Brandy, peach,	45	a 50	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	40	a 45	Lead, bar,	9	a 9½
Bacon,	8	a 10	Mackerel,		
Beeswax,	25	a 26	Molasses,	57	a 60
Butter,	12½	a 15	Oats,	25	a 30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	85	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	4	a 5
Cotton,	7	a 10	Powder, keg,	8	
Cotton Yarn,	16	a 22	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	a 25	Sugar, brown,	9	a 12
Corn,	40	a 50	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, new	$4½	a $5½	Sack,	$2½	a $2½
Feathers,	37½	a 40	Tallow,	11	a 11½
Flaxseed,	$1 10	a 1 15	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 5½
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	a 90
Iron,	5	a 5½	Whiskey,	30	a 35
Lard,	9	a 10	Wool,	15	a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 21.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00 a 7 50; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 12 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 52; Salt, coarse, 27 a 40, Rice 3 00.

CHERAW MARKET—January 19.

Bacon 8 a 10; Beeswax 20 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 5 50 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6¼; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Columbia 8½ to 10½. Corn 50 to 55. Flour 5 to 6¼.

Cotton at Augusta, 9 to 10¼.

Cotton at Charleston 9 to 11¼. Corn 52 to 59. Flour 5⅞ to 5¼.

Cotton at New Orleans 8 to 11. Total receipts 345,475 bales.

Cotton at New York 9 to 11 cents. The market gradually improving; holders very firm, at an advance of ¼. Flour 4 94 to 5 12. Corn 57.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a Deed of Trust to them executed, will sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 4th of March next, that very valuable HOUSE and LOT on Green Street, at present occupied by Mr. R. C. Belden. Possession given immediately.

—ALSO—

Several Negroes; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Wagon and Team of 4 Mules; a Steam Engine, 13 horse power, in working order; 501 acres of Land, 3 or 4 miles from Town; a ¼ acre Lot on Hay Mount, fronting Mrs. Ochiltree's, near the Arsenal. Terms liberal, at sale.

C. P. MALLETT, } *Trustees.*
J. S. PEARSON, }

Fayetteville, January 25, 1841.

Received per Steam Boats,

55 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do. Cuba ditto,
35 hhds. MOLASSES,
20 tierces and bbls. ditto.

—In transit—

15 hhds. prime N. O. SUGAR. For sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Michael McGary, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Town House, on Thursday the 4th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following valuable REAL PROPERTY, viz:—

One Lot and improvements, in Campbellton, known as the Tobacco Factory, and other fixtures.

One Lot, Store House, Ware House and Kitchen, on Bridge street, Campbellton. Terms at sale.

JOHN MUNN, *Trustee.*
WILLKINGS, *Att'y.*

January 22, 1841. 34-2w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the West offers for sale his valuable plantation, in the County of Columbus, containing 750 Acres, with one hundred of very fertile low grounds, partly under cultivation. The above situation, includes a part of the village of Fair Bluff; it is pleasant and well adapted to merchandise;—it has one dwelling House and other necessary buildings, together with one Store House. The above will be offered at private sale until 6th February next, and if not sold by that time, will then be offered to the highest bidder. Conditions made known on day of sale. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to call and examine the premises for themselves.

JAMES GRIFFIN.

Princess Ann, Robeson Co., N. C.
January 27, 1841. 34-t 6 F. S

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

A CONSIGNMENT just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Swaim's VERMIFUGE. For particulars, see advertisements on 4th page.

January 25.

Beal's Hair Restorative

A CONSIGNMENT of this article is just received at the Fayetteville Book Store. It is said to effect A COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE HAIR upon the heads of those who have lost the same, and have thereby become BALD, or partially so." Certificates to that effect accompany the article. Price, in Jars $3; in bottles $1.

January 25.

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

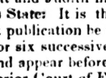
In Equity, Fall Term, 1840.

Henry B. Jernigan and Samuel Jernigan, Jr.,
vs.
Elijah Ratcliff and Nancy his wife, James Everitt and Judith his wife, Champ Terry and Margery his wife, and Mary Jernigan.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Everitt and Judith his wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for said defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of Sept. A. D. 1840, and of American Independence the 65th year.

[34] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*



BOYD'S HOTEL,

KING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

THE Proprietor, J. D. BOYD, (formerly of the Charlotte Hotel, N. C.) tenders his sincere thanks to all who have patronised him since his location in Charleston, and hopes they will call upon him when they again visit the City.

He informs his friends and the public, that from and after the 15th January, 1841, his prices will be as follows:—

For Transient Boarders per day,	$1 50
" " Private "	$2 50

Charleston, January, 1841. 34-6w

Blanks for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

IT SNOWS.

BY MRS. SARAH J. HALE.

"It snows!" cries the school-boy—"hurrah!" and his shout
Is ringing through parlor and hall,
While swift as the wing of the swallow he's out,
And his playmates have answered his call;
It makes the heart leap but to witness their joy—
Proud wealth has no pleasure, I trow,
Like the rapture that throbs in the pulse of the boy,
As he gathers his treasures of snow:
Then lay not the trappings of gold on thine heirs,
While health, and the riches of nature are theirs.

"It snows!" sighs the imbecile—"Ah!" and his breath
Comes heavy, as clogg'd with a weight;
While from the pale aspect of nature in death,
He turns to the blaze of his grate;
Nearer, and nearer, his soft cushioned chair
He heeded toward the life-giving flame—
Recalls a chill puff of the snow-burdened air,
To wither his delicate frame;
O! well is the pleasure existence can give,
When the fear we shall die, only proves that we live!

"It snows!" cries the traveller—"Ho!" and the word
Has quickened his steed's lagging pace;
The wind rushes by, but its howl is unheard—
Unfelt the sharp drift in his face;
For bright through the tempest his own home appeared—
Though leagues intervene, he can see;
He sees the clear glowing hearth, and the table prepared,
And his wife with her babes on her knee.
What thought! how it lightens the grief laden hour,
To know those we love dearest are safe from its power.

"It snows!" cries the belle—"Dear, how lucky!" and looms
Before her mirror to watch the flakes fall;
Each first rose of summer her dimpled cheek blooms,
While musing on sleigh-ride and ball:
There are visions of conquests, of splendor and mirth,
Floating over each drear winter's day:
Are tidings of hope, on this storm-beaten earth,
To melt, like the snow flakes away;
Then turn thee to heaven, fair maiden for bliss,
Which has a pure fount ne'er opened in this.

"It snows!" cries the widow—"Oh, God!" and her tears
Have stifled the voice of her prayer;
Its burdens ye'll read in her tear-swollen eye,
On her cheek sunk with fasting and care.
'Tis night—and her fatherless ask her for bread—
But "He gives the young ravens their food,"
And she trusts, till her dark breath adds horror to dread
And she lays on her last chip of wood.
Poor sufferer! that sorrow thy God only knows—
'Tis a most bitter lot to be poor, when it snows!

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.

In Mrs. Hall's Book on Ireland, occurs the following passage, which a person will hardly read without emotion:

"We entered one day a cottage in the suburb of Cork; a woman was knitting stockings at the door. It was as neat and comfortable as any in the most prosperous district of England. We tell her brief story in her own words, as nearly as we can recall them.

"My husband is a wheelwright, and always earned his guinea a week; he was a good workman, and neither a bad man nor a bad husband, but the love for the drink was strong in him, and it was'n't often he brought me home more than five shillings out of his one pound one on a Saturday night; and it broke my heart to see the poor children too ragged to send to school, to say nothing of the starved look they had out of the little I could give them. Well, God be praised, he took the pledge; and the next Saturday, he laid twenty-one shillings upon the chair you sit upon. O! didn't I give thanks upon my bended knees that night! Still, I was fearful it wouldn't last, and I spent no more than the five shillings I was used to, saying to myself may be the money will be more wanted than it is now.—Well, the next week he brought me the same, and the next, and the next, until eight weeks passed; and glory be to God! there was no change for the bad in my husband; and all the while he never asked me why there was nothing better for him out of his hard earnings; so I felt there was no fear for him; and the ninth week when he came home to me, I had this table bought, and these six chairs, one for myself, four for the children, and one for himself. And I was dressed in a new gown, and the children all had new cloths and shoes and stockings, and upon his own chair I put a brand-new suit; and upon his plate I put the bill and resate for them all—just the eight sixteen shillings they cost that I'd saved out of his wages, not knowing what might happen, and that always before went for drink.—And he cried, good lady and good gentleman, he cried like a baby—but I was with thanks to God; and now where's the healthier man than my husband in the county of Cork, or a happier wife than myself or fecenter or better fed children than our own four."

Brief Proceedings.—In speaking of the many cases of incompatibility of temper which come before the courts, as ground for separation of man and wife, the New York Star tells a good story about the disposal of a child, a few years ago, in that State. A Major W., a man of wealth, who resided on the Hudson, was divorced from his wife, and removed to the South with his only daughter. There he married again and died without issue by the second marriage, leaving his child by the first to the care of her stepmother.—The child was placed in Vermont, whence its mother managed to kidnap it—and carried it to the State of New York. A writ of habeas corpus was taken out by the stepmother.

"On the return of the writ, the case was to be argued before the Chancellor, a man as eminent for legal abilities, as he ever has been for sense, and the excellent qualities of his heart. He thought the case a curious one, with some embarrassing circumstances, if not legal difficulties, and, before the writ was returnable, he rehearsed the particulars to his wife, who, in a summary manner, said, 'My dear, I hope you wont take that child from its mother.' 'Tut, tut,' said he playfully, 'my dear, dont attempt to influence the Chancellor—nor decide the case without a hearing—that's contempt of court.' The hint, however, was not lost upon him.

When the day arrived, he repaired to his chambers and there he found the mother, the child, the grandmother-in-law, the clergyman, several friends, and the legal gentleman of the highest eminence, with piles of law books and bundles of papers tied with red tapes, and all the preparations of a protracted debate. After salutations were over, the Chancellor called the little girl to him—placed her on his knee—played with her hair and patted her cheeks, until the child felt quite at ease, and sociable. 'What is your name, my dear?' 'Mary.' 'Ah! quite a pretty name. And how old are you?'—'Seven years, sir.'—'Well, Mary, my dear, tell me who you would like to live with?' 'With my mother,' said the child. The Chancellor, taking her from his knee, and setting her on her feet, exclaimed, 'there, my child, go to your mother. Gentlemen, the case is decided; the child prefers remaining with her mother."

Alex. Gaz.

In the late Proclamation of the Chinese Government, a reward is offered for the destruction of English vessels—the proof of the destruction to be the stern-board, with the vessel's name upon it. A cute Yankee who read the above talks of painting up a lot and sending them out on speculation.

[Boston Atlas.

Among the important bills lately passed by the Missouri Senate, is one "to burn the wolf scalps on hand."

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes
50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-*tf.*

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Rail Road Cars. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 99tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

☞PRESS FOR SALE.☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 9tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to this disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-*cowly*

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00 per Session.
First Class,	16 00 "
French Language,	10 00 "
Drawing and Painting,	10 00 "
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00 "
Music on Guitar,	25 00 "
Use of Piano,	3 00 "
Incidentals,	50 "

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the convivility of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine.*—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, French and English Merinoes, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains, (some of which are very fine.) Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers, Calicoes, Swiss and other Muslins, Silks and Satins, black and blue black Bombazine, Anker Bolting Cloths, &c. &c., with many other articles,—all of which being purchased at the lowest Package price, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES, by wholesale or retail.

December 29, 1840. 30-tf

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molass s,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2½ to 4½ inches,
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

SPERM, LAMP, AND TANNERS'

OIL.

200 GALLONS Best Fall Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, just received, suitable for the use of Cotton Manufactories, being pure and unadulterated, direct from the Manufacturer;—and having made arrangements, expects, as soon as the season will permit of its being made, to receive a supply of Winter Strained Lamp Oil, and shall keep a constant supply of the above on hand, at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO—

12 BARRELS TANNERS' OIL, just received and for sale on favorable terms. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE,
Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26, 1840. 27-2m.

FOR SALE.

PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE, in small bags for Family use,
Fresh Imperial Tea, in Canisters,
3 dozen genuine old Port Wine,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12.

J. HUSKE & SON.

December 8, 1840. 27tf

FEMALE SCHOOL, FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department,	$8 per Session.
Second Class,	12 " "
First Class,	16 " "
French Language,	10 " "
Drawing and Painting,	10 " "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 " "
Music on Guitar,	25 " "
Fancy work,	3 " "
Use of Piano for practising,	2 " "

September 16, 1840. 98tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Garey. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward for him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Riggs' X Roads, Williamson county, Ten., July 4, 1840. 7tf

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO,
Superior Havana CIGARS, and
Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking.

Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

AN able-bodied NEGRO MAN, from 20 to 25 years of age, for whom a liberal price will be paid. Apply to

MURDOCH McKINNON.

Fayetteville, December 1, 1840. 26tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Administrator of William Bryan, hereby gives notice to the distributees and next of kin to said William Bryan, that he is ready and prepared to pay over to each and all said distributees and next of kin, the portion or portions to which they are respectively entitled, and that he will not be liable for interest after this date.

NATHAN BRYAN,
Adm'r of Wm. Bryan.

Bladen county, N. C., Nov. 3, 1840. 23-3m.

Iredell's Digest.

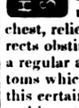
A FEW copies for sale by

E. J. HALE.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds,



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes gentle and healthy perspiration, and thereby relieves the system of morbid and pernicious sweatings, and chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains in the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsboro street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints, and have acquired a high reputation, and are recommended by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe, from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. I can therefore recommended to all who may be laboring under the above complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and I am confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

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The "Deobstruent Pills."

ARE confidently offered to the public by the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Gall Bilary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor of the liver and irregular state of the Bowels. These diseases neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are recommended by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated the above complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also invariably found them to effect cures frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

January 22, 1841.

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May 1, 1840. 96-

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COSTER & COXE'S ORIGINAL SOUTHERN TONIC.

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